MUSICAL COMMENT.

MUSIC AT COLUMBIA-WHAT THE NEW DEPARTMENT OUGHT TO BE.

If the purpose of the new foundation at Columbia University was to provide an income for one of the most talented of American composers, and thereby to aid him in the work that has already brought him renown and credit to his country, the trustees have done well in the appointment of Mr. E. A. MacDowell to the professorship of music. It has long been a pleasant privilege for The Tribune to honor this young composer. Having a sincere ad-miration for his gifts and a high appreciation of his achievements, it cannot and will not question the wisdom of his appointment from a personal point of view. As a composer and as a pianoforte player Mr. MacDowell's reputation is secure. He has also had experience as a teacher of his instrument at the conservatory at Darmstadt, as well as privately in Wiesbaden and New-York. It might be doubted whether an imaginative dreamer, such as his music proves him to be, contains the stuff out of which successful pedagogues are made, but this question may be held in abeyance until trial has been made of him in his new activities. Certain it is that if appointment tends to bring him case of mind and comfort of body, musical culture in America will profit by it, though it may be on entirely dif-ferent lines than those contemplated by the generous benefactors of the university.

Personal considerations being thus removed from the case, it is possible to express disappointment at the purpose of the trustees with relation to the foundation as implied in the appointment of Mr. MacDowell. It would seem as if nothing is to be done to place music on a proper footing in Colum-The example of Harvard and Yale is to be followed, and a few studenta (always a laughably small percentage of the cases cited) who happen to be fond of music, or a larger number who wish to take advantage of what a correspondent of The Tribune calls "snap" courses, will make recitations in the science of music, or listen to lectures, and let them count for the degree of B. A. Meanwhile such of the nature of the art, its history and philosophy, and the relation of its evolution to the progress of civilization which belongs to liberal educa-tion, which might be pursued by hundreds instead of tens, with pleasure as well as profit, and which would tend to make good listeners out of the many who have no thought of following music as a profession, will be subordinated to a course of technical study which cannot possibly produce results commensurate with the effort made and money spent It seems passing strange that with the examples of universities before them, and the results of their efforts open to study, the trustees did not reflect longer upon the problem presented to them. Why is it that the universities of Germany, the most sical country in the world, have never dreamed of introducing music in their curricula except in the manner suggested editorially in this journal weeks ago? What would Dr. Oscar Paul signify in the University of Leipsic, or Dr. Eduard Haustick in the University of Vienna, if their labors were devoted to lessons in harmony, counterpoint, canon, fugue, etc.? Considering that there has never been any question as to the attitude which universities ought to assume toward the fine arts, it is singular that the musical question should receive such anomalous treatment. Why not teach painting, sculpture or wood carving in the arts course?

If Columbia University wishes to teach practical music it should include a thoroughly equipped con-servatory among its colleges, with an independent study, such as it has in the medical de partment and its School of Mines. Students at the conservatories of Europe, so they be in earnest, de vote all their time for two years and more to musical study in order to become composers, and even then, as a rule, the aesthetics and history of the art are neglected. What, then, will be the result in the case of collegiate students pursuing their regular courses and dabbling in music two or three hours a week? If they intend to become professional musicians their studies can be merely preparatory to the thorough work to be done later; if they do not intend to become professional musicians they might use their time to better advantage in cultivating an appreciation and understanding of music than in its practice. In the programmes of both Harvard and Yale the purposes of the musical department are stated to be professional. Thus Harvard:

Thus Harvard:
The aim of the department is twofold:
First—To provide a thorough training for students who intend to follow the musical profession as teachers and composers.
Second—To offer a course of technical study to those who wish to devote themselves chiefly to musical criticism and literature and the cultivation of musical taste.

And Vale.

The department aims to provide adequate instruc-tion for those who intend to become professional musicians, either teachers or composers, and to offer a complete course of study to such as intend to de-vote themselves to musical criticism and the litera-ture of music. In each case the aim last expressed is admirable. To fit students to write intelligently on music is a

knowledge of the science is essential, but the attiers assume to-day and have alshows how necessary it is to supplement technical with the branches which tend to produce broad culture and liberalize thought.

On this point a letter has been sent to The Tribune which is all the more worthy of consideration since it was written by an amateur musician, who is a regular graduate of Harvard University, and who was an attendant on the musical courses:

an attendant on the musical courses:

The liberal endowment of the chair of music at Columbia is to intelligent music-lovers both an occasion of rejoicing and a cause for solicitude. The rejoicing explains itself; the solicitude is that the endowment may be applied in the right way, to make musical study carried on in the university a true university subject—a branch of liberal education, a factor in general culture. To accomplish this the mistakes that have been made in other American universities ought to be noted and avoided. That such mistakes have been made is only too plain to those who have had opportunity to study the subject.

those who have had opportunity to study the subject.

In order that music may be made to take its true place in the university curriculum, as noted above, it should be approached for study upon the side that makes it enter into the intellectual equipment of cultivated men and women—that is, the people who hear and understand and enjoy music, not those who are specially trained in the art, to create or to interpret music. In other words, it is not the true function of a university to enter into competition with conservatories of music, to teach plano playing, singing, violin playing. The university should teach the history and aesthetics of music in a broad and interesting way. By this I mean not merely musical history as generally taught, a dry and perfunctory succession of names and dates, but an examination into the forces that have tended to mould the art, the development of schools and styles; by aesthetics, an examination of the higher principles that condition the existence of art and art works, and a study of the form and substance of great compositions. There should undoubtedly also be some instruction in the elements of composition—harmony counterpoint to a certain extent, possibly instrumentation in a general way; but these things should be taught as means to the end sought by the courses outlined above, as subsidiary to them, and simply as an assistance to the understanding. They should not be taught as to would-be composerion.

The result that ought to be expected and secured by such a course of study would be a body of in-

ing. They should not be taught as to would-be composers, as the means and material of musical composition.

The result that ought to be expected and secured by such a course of study would be a body of intelligent music-lovers, who will raise the level of culture throughout the country, and who will be themselves more cultivated, more truly educated in the best sense, for having this side of their intellectual equipment developed and their intellectual horizon thereby widened. As a recent article upon this subject in The Tribune put it, it ought to be expected of educated men that they will be as humiliated to have to acknowledge ignorance of Beethoven and Schumann and their works as of Shakespeare and Shelley and theirs.

As a result of these propositions it follows that the man to fill a university chair of music is not the eminent composer nor the skilful executive musician, but the student of and authority upon music, in its broadest sense—the historian, the student of acesthetics, the critic, and the lecturer who can attract and hold the interest and attention of his pupils. Mistakes have been made by all the American universities that have tried the inclusion of music in their curriculums, and it is the part of wisdom for Columbia to observe and profit by these mistakes. You will perhaps allow a Harvard man, an earnest student of music (though not as a practical musician) to give his experience at that university, the ploneer in the offering of musical courses. As it well known, the incumbent of the chair of music there is Professor J. K. Paine, a thorough musician, a composer of the highest rank that this country has yet produced, a cultivated and delightful gentleman. His department (in which he is the sole instructor) offers (or offered ten years ago, the time of which I have personal knowledge—the last catalogue

hree men in the courses in canon and rugue and in ree composition.

The half course on the history of music was taken by a large number of men. Many of them were idiers, who regarded the course as a "snap," which it was. Mr. Paine had a lecture that covered the entire period of musical history in the academic year. It was written out, and he read it, repeating the same lecture from the MS. year after year. One season an enterprising undergraduate took the lecture down in shorthand and had copies printed, which he sold at a high figure to wealthy studer just before the examinations. The half course

Closely related to such an influence as the writer of the above letter would see exerted by Columbia's new chair is that which is found at work in Ann Arbor, where Michigan University also has a department of music, at whose head is Albert A. a man not only of scientific attainments. but also of affairs. We are not in a position to say how much Mr. Stanley is accomplishing in the university musical course, but any careful observer that the preponderating weight of his usefulness comes from activities entirely dissociated with college curriculum. Michigan University has 3.000 students, a large percentage of them women. with which he performs choral works of magni tude, giving a festival every spring with the orchestras either from Chicago or the East. Having stirred up a vital interest in music among the students and townspeople, he is able to give concerts of a magnitude which would be wholly impossible without the help of the students. When Paderewski played in Ann Arbor his audience consisted of 331-3 per cent of the town's population, fixed and transient. Mr. Stanley believes that music has a place in the curriculum of a university, but when he came to lay down the lines of department before the Indiana Music Teachers' Association two years ago, he gave it dimension which he must have recognized were impracticable, and this seems to have been the reason why he se cured the establishment of a conservatory of music in Ann Arbor, which has the sanction and patronage of the authorities of Michigan University, though not a part of the system administered by them. The plans of the trustees of Columbia University are still making. Mayhap they have not been embarrassed by the appointment of the clumbent of the chair. If so, then there is still time to consider the means which will make music a harmonious factor in the curriculum.

VICTOR WILL'S GREAT JUBILEE STAKES.

CROKER'S AMERICUS AND P. LORILLARD'S KING OF BOHEMIA II RAN UNPLACED AT KEMPTON PARK.

London, May 9.-The tenth race for the Kempton Park Great Jubilee Stakes of 2,000 sovereigns, the second to receive 200 sovereigns and the third 100 sovereigns out of the stakes; for three-year-olds and upward; Jubilee course (one mile), was run at Kempton Park to-day and was won by T. Worton's chestnut horse Victor Wild, by Albert Victor, out of Wild Huntress, six years old. Captain Greer's brown Colt Kilcock, by Kilwarlin, out of Bonny Morn, four Colt Kilcock, by Kilwarlin, out of Bonny Morn, four years old, was second, and H. McCalmont's bay colt The Lombard, by Petrarch, out of Wealth, four years old, was third. The other starters were A. T. Basset's Clorane, Mr. Russel's Whitter, A. Cohen's Missal, E. Hobson's The Tup, Lord Cadogan's Court Ball, Mr. Houldsworth's Coylton, Lord Rosebery's Avilion, Bichard Croker's Americus, Sir J. Thursoy's Dornroschen, Sir J. Miller's La Sagesse, Sir J. Blundell Maple's Palaverer and J. Tyler's Saint Noel, The betting was 5 to 1 against Victor Wild, 14 to 1 against Kilcock, 9 to 2 against The Lombard, 5 to 1 against Whittier, 12 to 1 each against Missal and The Tup, 17 to 1 against Court Eall, 29 to 1 against Coylton, 25 to 1 against Avilion, 31 to 1 each against Americus, Dornroschen and La Sagesse, 40 to 1 against Americus, Dornroschen and La Sagesse, 40 to 1 against Palaverer and 66 to 1 against Saint

against Americus, portrossen and the action of Americus, the flag fell to a good start. Court Ball, The Tup and Clorane were the first to get away, but Kilcock, on the outside, quickly drew to the front, making the running from Court Ball, Saint Noel and Avillon on the outside, with The Tup, Americus and Whittler in the centre and Missal, Dornroschen and Victor Wild on the left. After settling down, Kilcock drew out from Missal and The Tup, followed by Court Ball, Victor Wild and The Lombard. Nearing the bend stretching out for home. The Tup had a slight lead of Kilcock, with Court Ball, The Lombard and Victor Wild next and Saint Noel and Dornroschen well up. Entering the straight The Tup was beaten and Kilcock resumed the lead, followed by Victor Wild, who overhauled Kilcock at the distance and finished a winner by three-quarters of a length, Kilcock beating The Lombard by the same distance. The Tup was fourth and Americus twelfth. Time, 1:41 3-5.

The Shepperton Selling Welter Handicap Plate of 200 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the winner to be sold at auction for 50 sovereigns; five furlongs on the straight course, was won by Australian, with the Adesia coit second and Diplomatic third. P. Lorillard's bay coit King of Bohemia II

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

Appellate Division—Supreme Court—Recess until Tuesday, May 12.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part I—Before Pryor, J.—Motton calendar called at 11 a. m.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part II—Before Truax, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. Ex-parte matters.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part III—Before Smyth, J.—Motions. Demurers: Nos. 149, 174, 143, 151. Preferred causes: Nos. 2829, 2639, 2637, 2622, 2615, 3636, 2637, 2896. Clear.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part IV—Before Beach, J.—Law and fact: Nos. 2192, 1657, 1632, 1919, 2634, 2634, 1838, 2198, 1654, 1776, 2340. Clear.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part V—Before Andrews, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV—Before Andrews, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV for trial. Case unfinished.

ished.

Nupreme Court—Special Term—Part VI—Before Mac-Less., J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV for trial. Case unfinished.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part VII—Before Law-rence, J.—Elevated railroad cases. Case unfinished.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part VIII—Adjourned

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part VIII—Adjourned for the term
Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part II—Before Fived-man, J—Preferred causes: Nos. 8955, 4110, 7657, 7465, 8100, 7634, 7259, 5575, 6783, 8411, 6889, 4698, 7946, 7840, Case unfinished.
Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Dugre Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Dugre, —Nes. 2398, 1197, 2042, 635, 2137, 2138, 1410, 2619. Supreme Court-Trial Term-Part IV-Adjourned until oniay, May 18. oniay, May 18.
Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part V—Before McAdam,
—Causes to be sent from Part III for trial, Char.
Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part VI—Before Daly, J.—
uses to be sent from Part III for trial. Case un-

finished. Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part VII—Before Gilder-sleeve, J.—Nos. 2358, 2196, 2302, 2416, 1138, 2416, 2277, 2303, 2366, 2377, 2452, 2476, 2585, 2592, 2599. Case unfinished. Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part VIII—Before Book-staver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII for trial. Judge to charge.

Judge to charge. Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part IX—Before Giegerich, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII for trial. Case

J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII for trial. Case unfinished.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part X—Before Bischoff, ir., J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII for trial. Clear. Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part XI—Adjourned until Monday, May 18.

Supreme Court—Chambers—Before Fitzgerald. S.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. No day calendar. Wills for probate: Edmund Shechan, Patrick Muhearn, Elizabeth Werdan, Charles T. Raynolds, Wandelin Ruchert, Iohn Freithal, Marie D Wurster, Susan F. Walter, Ellen Sullivan, Valentine Roczeler, Caroline Hagen, at 10:30 a. m.; Caharine Butler, at 2 p. m.

Surrogate's Court—Trial Term—Before Arnold, S.—No. 1112, will of Jane A. Dwyer, at 10:30 a. m.; No. 1163, will of Sophie Kleuer, at 10:30 a. m.; No. 1163, will of Janes Riley, at 10:30 a. m.

City Court—Special Term—Before O'Dwyer, J.—Court pens at 10 a. m. Motions at 10:30 a. m.

City Court—Trial Term—Part I—Before Fitzsimons, J.—Court—Trial Term—Part I—Before Fitzsimons, J.—Chy. Court—Trial Term—Part I—Before Fitzsimons, J.—Chy. Court—Trial Term—Part I—Before Fitzsimons, J.—Chy. Court—Trial Term—Part I—Before Canlar I. 1987. Court—Trial Term—Part I—Before Fitzsimons, J.—Chy. Court—T

Nos. 1103, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1098, 535, 1197, 36030-2, 1172, 1177, 3600. Case unfinished.
City Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Schuehman, J.
—Nos. 743, 1333, 1317, 4252, 857, 1015, 1337, 859, 1353, 778, 1373, 701, 1016, 1020, 1298, 1306, 830, 668, 920, 880, 175, 1293, 1298, 820, 1203, 1244, 1281, 1328, 773, 800, Clear, City Court—Trial Term—Part IV—Before Van Wyek, C. J.—Short causes: Nos. 4082, 3485, 3631, 4299, 4238, 4355, 4363, 4490, 4476, 4492, 4658, 4481, 3441, 3117, 3582, 3583, 4201, 2343, 2000, 4102, 3552, 3348, 4317, 4427, 4351, 4405, 4434, 4202, 4464, 4439, 4494, 4555, 3948, 3326, 4403, 4370, 4340, Clear. REFEREE APPOINTED.

RECEIVER APPOINTED

nullysis was the best in the department, though far from what it should have been. The subject of form was studied, and then various works were taken up and their form determined. The sonatas and symphonies of Beethoven (which were played upon the planoforte at each lecture) were the principal works studied. Mr. Paine contented himself will be planoforte at each lecture) were the principal works studied. Mr. Paine contented himself will be proposed to the planoforte at each lecture) were the principal works studied. Mr. Paine contented himself will be planoforte at each lecture were the principal works studied. Mr. Paine contented himself will be planoforte at each lecture were the principal works studied. Mr. Paine contented himself will be planoforte at each lecture were the principal works studied. Mr. Paine contented himself will be planoforted at the work of the many working outside his proper sphere, which is to compose mused. It is to be moted that what should have been the most important courses were made the east so, being only half courses.

Perhaps the ideal treatment of the mass of the principal works are the principal working outside his proper sphere, which is to compose mused. It is to be moted that what should have been the most important courses were made the east so, being only half courses.

Perhaps the ideal treatment of the mass of the least of the principal working outside his proper sphere, which is to compose mused. It is not be most instituted that should have been the most important the study of must course and only as a means or instrument for more easily educated man.

There will be many triends of muse and of Capture and the subordinate teaching of harmony and counterpoint will be a subject—analogous to the subordinate teaching of harmony and counterpoints and the principal works and the princi

If Police Magistrates were to impose much heavier fines on "scorchers" the public would be greatly indebted to them. It seems that many youths and men are willing to risk a \$3 or \$5 fine for the sake of speeding beyond the or S5 fine for the sake of speeding beyond the lawful rate, especially as there are so few becycle policemen that arrest is unlikely. On any evening violations of the ordinance may be seen on the Beulevard. If the evil is not abated, it would even be a good plan to imprison the guilty persons. Certainly, those who refuse to stop when called on to do so by a policeman, and tauntingly challenge him to a race, deserve severe punishment.

Bleycle-riders seem to be more and more disinclined to give up their favorite sport on account of a slight rainfall. Last Sunday furnished many illustrations of this. It rained here in the course of the night, and at 8 o'clock the streets were wet. Yet wheelmen did not stay in the house, but were to be seen by the dozen on uptown streets. A number of women were also on their blcycles. A slight shower set in, but only a few of the riders scudded for home. The rest were out for their Sunday ride, and were not to be frightened by a little water. For a time the downfall was heavy, and then a good many sought shelter to await the end of the rain. At such times the granite pavements are much bet-ter for riding than asphalt or park roads. The ter for riding than asphalt or park roads. The water on them does not stand in pools, and one can ride at considerable speed without being spattered with mud. This fact made Fifth-ave., between Sixtleth and Ninetleth sts., a good place to ride on last Sunday morning. Women protect their garments by having mudguards on their bleycles, and so do some men, but in a light rain even asphalt can be traversed without dingless up much mud. Of course it is necessary flinging up much mud. Of course, it is necessary to go slowly. The clean condition of the streets, however, has much to do with this.

The asphalt pavements in this city are in general in good condition. Repairs have been made this spring in Eighth-ave., Fifty-ninth-st. and Madis - ave., which have greatly subserved the interests of wheelmen. Others are still to be

"It's funny about my mother," said a young woman, who was resting on a bench at Claremont. She was speaking to several companions. thought the toolbags which she saw on bicycles were to carry luncheon in? She wondered nobody went out even for a short ride without taking something to eat along. Finally she asked me why the bags weren't made larger, because she didn't think they would hold enough to satisfy an appetite whetted by exercise. Just think of it! And she was so surprised when I told her what they were for."

The theft of a bleycle from a man who was riding in Central Park at 1:30 o'clock in the morning calls attention to the fact that wheelmen are to be seen in the streets at practically all hours of the night. Many ride for pleasure up to midnight, and others may be seen later Some men employed on the newspapers ride home anywhere from 2 to 4 o'clock, and soon after that early risers are abroad on their wheels. A rider who often takes a spin soon after dawn says that a surprisingly large number of persons start out before 6 o'clock. One Sunday morning in April he saw fully a hundred in the o'clock, and men who are trying for a double century get out of bed at 2 or 3 o'clock for their day's "fun."

The tremendous extension of the trolley service makes it extremely desirable that there should be some way by which a cyclist could use it when his machine is injured, or for any other reason he prefers being a passenger to furnishing his own locomotion. A few lines transport wheels own locomotion. A few lines transport wheels, some making an extra charge. There is, however, a company in Southern Indiana, which carries them gratis, at least as many of them as can be hung on the hoops fastened to the outside of the cars for the purpose. A bicycle is so unwieldy, however, that the capacity of a car would be small. When the companies go into the express business on a large scale, as it seems likely they will, the carrying of bicycles will be simplified.

The cycle paths now building in various parts of the State are going to be a direct/benefit to the farmer and his family. They will give him a good sidewalk at times when the regular road is deep in mud. He will occasionally find it more convenient to walk to town or to a neighbor's than to hitch up his horse and drive over. For his children it is an especial boon, as it will give them a dry road to school. In this State the farmer doesn't have to pay the cost of these paths, as the wheelmen meet the expense by subscription. In New-Jersey the faxpayers may vote money for building them.

tors at Claremont a few afternoons ago. A man and his son were riding around the end of River side Drive. The father was apparently about fifty-five, and the son perhaps fourteen. Going up the hill the youth started in to distance his up the hill the youth started in to distance his sire. The father was game, and they had it nip and tuck. The occupants of the benches entered fully into the enjoyment of the contest. The boy spurted ahead at first, but his father's greater strength soon told, and landed him the winner opposite Grant's tomb. The youngster was mortified, and wanted another race on level ground, but fear of the park police made his father refuse to accept the challenge.

Park Commissioner Woodruff, of Brooklyn, has done so much for the cycling fraternity in general that if he had issued an carnest request that wheelmen should not make use of the main drive on the Ocean Boulevard It would doubtless have been heeded by the great majority of wheelmen. Most riders much prefer to take the path, and when the new path is completed there will really be no reason why any one should choose the road-way. At the same time, it is plain that the right of the wheelmen to use the drive is not to be de-nied. Under the Liberty bill (as it is generally called), which was passed in 1887 and opened all the park roads in the State to the free use of wheelmen, the right to use this drive was plainly established, and though the Commissioner is em-powered to make regulations governing the use of the drive he certainly has no power to rule bicyclers off of it. He might as well prohibit them from going on the drives of the park itself. It is said in his behalf that the Ocean Parkway was never formally opened as a street, and that be no reason why any one should choose the road-It is said in his behalf that the Ocean Parkway was never formally opened as a street, and that it was created as a road under the direction of the Park Department, but these things do not make it anything but a public drive, and therefore it comes under the provision of the Liberty bill.

Commissioner Woodruff's idea is to keep wheelmen and drivers as much apart as possible, be- ute man. lieving that such an arrangement will conduce to the safety of each. In carrying out his idea.

he is providing a special entrance and exit for wheelmen at the Coney Island entrance of Prospect Park. This is to lead from the West Drive a short distance inside of the entrance directly to the Circle, and across the latter a cycle path will be laid to connect with the present Cycle Path, which is to be extended so as to take in the first block on the Ocean Parkway. This block is generally used by riders of the wheel, though the stone sidewalk still remains there, it being thought at the time the path was constructed that this block should be left for the benefit of that this block should be left for the beneat of pedestrians. On the other side of the Circle the new path is to be carried up to the walk on the south side of the Park. Still further to induce wheelmen to use this walk on the outside of the Park, the curbstones have been cut down at the Ocean-ave, entrance, and the same thing has been done on Flatbush-ave, a few rods from the walk entrance of the Park. The plan here is to main entrance of the Park. The plan here is to construct a cycle path across the avenue, with a short cut across the little park on the opposite side, so as to enable wheelmen to reach the hill by the water tower without interfering with the by the water tower without interfering with the free use of the main entrance by people who are driving. Of course, these arrangements will not prevent the use of the Park drives by riders of the bleyele, though it has been thought that they might be forbidden to use the Coney Island en-trance on the main road. After the stir that has been made over the order affecting the boule-yerd, it is not probable that such an order will be is not probable that such an order will be

Now that the riding season is fairly under way it is interesting to note the number of wheelswheels detached from blcycle frames are meant -that are brought to town every day on the suburban trains. Hardly a train comes into the city without carrying one or more commuters who have had some mishap with their bleyeles that makes it necessary to bring them to town for repairs. The most frequent mishap is a punctured tire, and as many of the manufacturers with establishments in the city make repairs without charge the easiest way is to bring the wheel and tire to town in the morning and carry them back in the evening. The tire people, however, are not as generous as formerly, and last year some of them adopted the rule of charging 25 cents for cementing a tire to a wheel, while making no charge for repairing a puncture or a cut. It will probably not be long before they will refuse to do this sort of work gratuitously. Every rider should learn how to repair a simple puncture. It is an easy matter, particularly in the case of a hose-pipe tire, and some of those with inner tubes are mended much more easily than formerly. Indeed, there is one repair kit on the market which can be used for both sorts of tires, and does away with the necessity of removing the inner tube from a double-tube tire in order to repair it. In some cases this was a tedious and vexatious operation, and it is not strange that a man who once attempted it should become a strong advocate of the single-tube tire. The latter are now so well made that they are no more liable to be punctured than those with double tubes, and they are much more easily handled. It is never safe to go on a ride of any distance without having a receive kit and a num along. With these tire to town in the morning and carry them back they are much more eastly handled. It is never rafe to go on a ride of any distance without hav-ing a repair kit and a pump along. With these and the ability to use the repair kit properly, the rider is fairly independent, unless he gets a bad cut in one of his tires.

The most practicable plan of carrying wheels in baggage cars seems to be to have hooks suspended from the ceiling of the car on which the bleycles may be hung, the hooks being covered with rubber hose, in order to prevent injury to the enamel of the machine. There is one strong objection to this method of dealing with bicycles objection to this method of dealing with bicycles on which lamps are carried, unless they can be hung up without being turned upside down. In this position the oil from the lamps would, of course, run out and cause trouble. In many lamps a sort of absorbent cotton is used in the reservoir, which prevents the oil from spilling by parring, or even when the bicycle is laid down on its side, but if the lamp were turned bottom up a few drops of oil at least would be likely to flow out.

The efforts of various churches to induce wheelmen to attend their services on Sunday remind one rider of the experience he has had on two occasions when stopping at the Cathedral in Garden City. Once on Sunday afternoon and once on Saturday evening he has been most politely greeted by the Dean of the Cathedral, wheelmen attend the service, and that it would be all right for them to do so in their cycling costumes. The Cathedral authorities have not yet provided racks for bicycles, and there is no one on hand to check them; so it would not be easy to accept the offer. The Cathedral, by-theway, is an interesting objective point for the wheelmen from this city or Brooklyn. The best way to reach it is to take the Merrick Read as far five miles, nearly all the way to Hempstead. Shortly after reaching the end of the macadam, by turning to the left Garden City and the Cathedral may easily be reached. The Cathedra and the schools established in connection with it can be seen for miles as one approaches Garder City. On the return the Jeriche Turnpike can be city. On the return the Jericho Turnpike can be reached by going a mile or a little more to the northward. The riding on this turnpike is fairly good, but one should not follow it all the way to Jamaica, as for the last three miles it coincides with the Jamaica and Hempstead Plank Road, and over this part the going is poor. By turning to the left at Queens, crossing the railroad track, one can go on macadam back to the Merrick Road at Springfield, and return thence by the usual route.

A good deal of nonsense is talked and some printed about the danger of slipping on wet asphalt pavements. An asphalt pavement that is simply wet is not specially dangerous if one rides carefully and in a straight line, or nearly as straight as possible. A sudden curve or swerve is to be avoided most carefully. It is when the pavement is muddy that it is really dangerous. Then the rider must exercise special caution to escape a tumble and possibly some broken bones. It is well to bear in mind that the rear wheel of a bleycle may slip two or three inches without producing serious results, but a slight slip with the front wheel may lead to a sudden dismount or a fall. In crossing cartracks, especially if they are wet or slippery, it is wise to go at as nearly a right angle as possible, at least with the front

One of the things that a man who has had one or two wheels looks after when providing himself with a new mount is whether the wheel that he contemplates purchasing is easy to clean or not. There is a good deal of difference between the different makes in this respect. Certain devices on certain styles of bicycles seem designed to catch dust and dirt and to make it difficult to ge ridden a year. It pays, however, to take good care of a wheel all the time. A machine that has been carefully looked after and kept free from rust and other signs of use can be sold for a good price or turned in at a good advantage when

The authorities of the Metropolitan Museur: of Art have done a wise and popular thing in providing a room in which the bicycles of visitors may be checked and cared for. The blcycle room occupies a part of the ground floor of the build-ing, and cyclists may ride down an inclined plane into it without dismounting. A charge of 10 cents is made for the care of a blcycle.

THE HARVARD TRACK TEAM. IT EXPECTS TO WIN THE GAMES AT PHILADEL PHIA THIS WEEK

Cambridge, May 9 (Special).-The important ath letic incident of the coming week will be the dual games between Harvard and Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. Harvard will send down a team which is expected to win. The trainer, Lathrop, says it is the best team he has ever trained. In the high V. Monroe, '96, with a record of 161-5 seconds. H. L. matched at 164-5 seconds. In the spurts Harvard stands a better chance than appearances would indicate. Pennsylvania's best man. Buckholz has not beaten 101-5 seconds. Harvard has five men who are running 101-5 seconds, while occasionally one does better. They are F H. Bigelow, '98; L. W. Redpath, '98; J. T. Roche, '99; W. G. Denholm, '97; A. M. Eaton, '97. They are equally fast in the 220-yard

dash. Harvard has been beaten but once in twelve years in the quarter mile; she has now six men or more who can do 51 seconds or better. Harvard is confident in case of the half-mile, so much so that she is not likely to run her fastest man, Hollister, with his record of 1:57 2-5. She will leave that to her second string men, E. N. Fenno, "17, who runs in even 2 minutes; C. H. Williams, '98, whose record is 2:01,

and J. L. Bordman, jr., L. S., who is another 2 min-Harvard concedes the mile to Orton, of Pennsylvama, though she expects to get second and third Biencles.

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Newell, '98, who has run in 4:32. Pennsylvania wil Harvard expects six firsts, and concedes Pennsyl the hammer, as E. H. Clark, '96, has a record of 12 feet, while Pennsylvania has not yet shown any body who can beat 100 feet. Harvard will lose the who has said that he would be very glad to have shot to A. A. Knipe, of Pennsylvania. If Hoyt is not

shot to A. A. Knipe, of Pennsylvania. If Hoyt is not well enough to vault, Buckholz, of Pennsylvania, will win the pole vault. In the broad jump Harvard expects three prizes, with J. G. Clarke, '95; E. H. Clark, '96; F. Mason, '96, all beating 22 feet, and J. G. Clarke reaching close to 23 feet. The high jump is going to be guess work.

The Harvard team will start for Philadelphia on Friday next, spending Friday night in New-York and going on to Philadelphia the next morning.

The Harvard Athletic Committee announces that Mr. Watson, coach of the Harvard crew, has not resigned his official position as head coach, but that the active work will be done by Mumford, as it has been done since March I. Watson would retire altogether, but that he has a three-year agreement with the corporation, He will still remain nominally the head coach, but with no active duties. This is entirely to the satisfaction of the crew, who heartily disapprove of Watson and his ideas and the received of the value of the crew, who heartily disapprove of Watson and his ideas and the received of the crew, who heartily disapprove of Watson and his ideas and the committee of the crew, who heartily disapprove of Watson and his ideas and the committee of the crew, who heartily disapprove of Watson and his ideas and the committee of the crew of the cre

who heartly disapprove of Watson and his ideas about rowing.

The freshmen, since their victory, have been training more confidently.

The make-up of the 'varsity has changed since the races. Derby, '96, Ames, '98, Adams, '98, and Bull, '98, were taken from their class boats as 'varsity substitutes, while Fennessy was finally persuaded to come out and row again. He was at once put in at No. 5. The latest order of the crew is: Stroke, Goodrich; 7, Bullard, 6, Sprague; 5, Fennessy; 4, Townsend; 3, Perkins; 2, Hollister; bow, Moulton.

WORK OF PENNSYLVANIA'S ATHLETES. BROOKE TO COACH THE CORNELL FULLBACKS-BASEBALL AVERAGES.

Philadelphia, May 9 (Special).—Brooke, Pennsylvania's fullback, will spend several days at Ithaca coaching the Cornell candidates for that position. This determination was arrived at as the result of a letter from Captain Beachem, of the Cornell team, inviting him and urging him to coach their inexperienced candidates in kicking and other points of the fullback play. The affair will be so arranged so as not to cast any shadow upon Brooke's amateur standing. Brooke will not even accept his travelling expenses from Cornell, but will go there simply as the guest of Captain Beachem. He will leave about June 1 and his stay will necessarily be

The baseball averages up to date show that Middieton is the best run-getter on the team, and leads at bat with an average of .409. Gray comes next with 393. Johnson is third and Jackson is fourth. The latter has fallen off greatly in his fourth. The latter has fallen off greatly in his batting in the last two weeks, as he formerly led the list. In fielding three men lead with an average of 1,0%, although none of the three has played in more than five games. Jackson really leads with a percentage of 946, He has played an errorless game in right field, his two errors having been made on first base. Of the regular players, Gray is at the bottom of the list, with the low mark of .781.

James S. Mitchell, the international champion hammer thrower, of New-York, was out vesterday coaching the candidates in the shot put and hammer throwing. He is devoting the most of his time to Knipe, who is putting the shot well. Mitchell has been suffering lately from a bad ingrowing toenail. He has undergone an operation at the hospital, and was limping around the athletic grounds yesterday by the aid of a cane.

Sterreit, the fastest short-distance runner in the university, has been confined to the university hospital for over two weeks suffering with pleural effusion. It was hoped that he would be able to be out in time to compete in the dual games with Cornell and with Harvard. He suffered a relapse Sunday night, and is allowed no visitors. Bryan says he thinks that Sterrett will be unable to run again this season.

is season.

The track team which left for Cornell yesterday
are is composed of the following men

by special car is composed of the following men: Stauffer, Silliman, Orton, Stewart, Fetterman, Winsor, Remiragton, Bucholtz, Warren, Woodruff, Cressinger, Blackburn, Hillary, Boyer, Harrison, Sichel, Overn, Mechling, Shengle, Corser, Smith, Chatten and Manager Shimer.

GERMAN PRESS CLUB'S NEW HOME. THE DOORS THROWN OPEN TO MEMBERS AND

GUESTS. For the first time the doors of the new home of

the German Press Club were thrown open yesterday to the members and guests. They gathered unde all have been looking forward with much interest brick, three stories high. It is at No. 21 City Hall The rooms are handsomely furnished and equipped

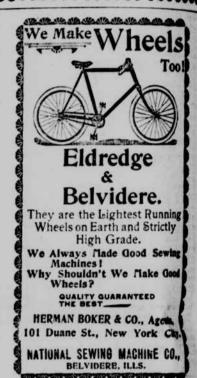
with all improvements and accommodations. In the basement are the billiard and card rooms; on the first floor are the dining-room, buffet and reception room; on the next floor, the library, Board of Diectors' room and secretary's office, and on the top floor the women's parlor.

The exercises attending the opening of the new house last evening were enjoyed by a large number of people. The officers of the club were present, including C. Max Loth, president; Adolf Schaffmeyer, vice-president; F. C. Martini, recording secretary; Emil Helfrich, corresponding secretary; Victor Dworzak, treasurer; A. J. Resler, financial secretary; Theodors E. Care, Cliente M. tary; Theodore F. Cuno, Günther Thomas and Ar-nold Füredi, trustees; L. F. Thoma, of the House Committee. The members of the club, many of whom were present, include Judge Newburger, Mag-terrate Kudlich and Judge McAdam. Controller Munimum marris IRST CLASS... ... THROUGHOUT. THE SPLENDID Top-Grade OLYMPICS? Self-Healing TIRES.

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must be closed out. Agents wanted. Send for interH. O. MEAD & PRENTISS, Chicago. Fitch and Police Commissioner Roosevelt were

among the guests.

After the dinner President Loth introduced C. F. After the dinner President Loth introduced C. F. Eisenach, the architect of the clubhouse, who make the control of the control of the second of